

(4) **PROCEDURE.**—(A) Any joint resolution shall be considered in the Senate in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976.

(B) For the purpose of expediting the consideration and enactment of joint resolutions, a motion to proceed to the consideration of any joint resolution after it has been reported by the appropriate committee shall be treated as highly privileged in the House of Representatives.

(C) Not more than 1 joint resolution may be considered in the House of Representatives and the Senate in the 6-month period beginning on the date on which the President notifies the Congress under paragraph (1) of the action taken under subsection (a), and in each 6-month period thereafter.

SEC. 205. REQUIREMENTS FOR A TRANSITION GOVERNMENT.

(a) A determination under section 203(a) that a transition government in Cuba is in power shall not be made unless that government has taken the following actions—

(1) legalized all political activity;

(2) released all political prisoners and allowed for investigations of Cuban prisons by appropriate international human rights organizations;

(3) dissolved the present Department of State Security in the Cuban Ministry of the Interior, including the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the Rapid Response Brigades; and

(4) has committed to organizing free and fair elections for a new government—

(A) to be held in a timely manner within 2 years after the transition government assumes power;

(B) with the participation of multiple independent political parties that have full access to the media on an equal basis, including (in the case of radio, television, or other telecommunications media) in terms of allotments of time for such access and the times of day such allotments are given; and

(C) to be conducted under the supervision of internationally recognized observers, such as the Organization of American States, the United Nations, and other election monitors;

(b) In addition to the requirements in subsection (a), in determining whether a transition government is in power in Cuba, the President shall take into account the extent to which that government—

(1) is demonstrably in transition from communist totalitarian dictatorship to representative democracy;

(2) has publicly committed itself to, and is making demonstrable progress in—

(A) establishing an independent judiciary;

(B) respecting internationally recognized human rights and basic freedoms as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(C) effectively guaranteeing the rights of free speech and freedom of the press, including granting permits to privately owned media and telecommunications companies to operate in Cuba;

(D) permitting the reinstatement of citizenship to Cuban-born nationals returning to Cuba;

(E) assuring the right to private property; and

(F) allowing the establishment of independent trade unions as set forth in conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labor Organization, and allowing the establishment of independent social, economic, and political associations;

(3) has ceased any interference with broadcasts by Radio Marti or the Television Marti Service;

(4) has given adequate assurances that it will allow the speedy and efficient distribution of assistance to the Cuban people; and

(5) permits the deployment throughout Cuba of independent and unfettered international human rights monitors.

SEC. 206. FACTORS FOR DETERMINING A DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of determining under section 203(c) of this Act whether a democratically elected government in Cuba is in power, the President shall take into account whether, and the extent to which, that government—

(1) results from free and fair elections—

(A) conducted under the supervision of internationally recognized observers; and

(B) in which opposition parties were permitted ample time to organize and campaign for such elections, and in which all candidates in the elections were permitted full access to the media;

(2) is showing respect for the basic civil liberties and human rights of the citizens of Cuba;

(3) is substantially moving toward a market-oriented economic system based on the right to own and enjoy property;

(4) is committed to making constitutional changes that would ensure regular free and fair elections and the full enjoyment of basic civil liberties and human rights by the citizens of Cuba; and

(5) is continuing to comply with the requirements of section 205.

SEC. 207. SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNITED STATES CLAIMS TO CONFISCATED PROPERTY IN CUBA.

(a) **SUPPORT FOR A TRANSITION GOVERNMENT.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—

(1) no assistance may be provided under the authority of this Act to a transition government in Cuba, and

(2) the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to vote against any loan or other utilization of the funds of such bank or institution for the benefit of a transition government in Cuba, except for assistance to meet the emergency humanitarian needs of the Cuban people,

unless the President determines and certifies to Congress that such a government has publicly committed itself, and is taking appropriate steps, to establish a procedure under its law or through international arbitration to provide for the return of, or prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for, property confiscated by the Government of Cuba on or after January 1, 1959, from any person or entity that is a United States national who is described in section 620(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(b) **SUPPORT FOR A DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—

(1) no assistance may be provided under the authority of this Act to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and

(2) the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to vote against any loan or other utilization of the funds of such bank or institution for the benefit of a democratically elected government in Cuba, unless the President determines and certifies to Congress that such a government has adopted and is effectively implementing a procedure under its law or through international arbitration to provide for the return of, or prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for, property confiscated by the Government of Cuba on or after January 1, 1959, from any person or entity that is a United States national who is described in section 620(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(c) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall provide a report to the appropriate congressional committees containing an assessment of the property dispute question in Cuba, including—

(1) an estimate of the number and amount of claims to property confiscated by the Cuban Government held by United States nationals be-

yond those certified under section 507 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949,

(2) an assessment of the significance of promptly resolving confiscated property claims to the revitalization of the Cuban economy,

(3) a review and evaluation of technical and other assistance that the United States could provide to help either a transition government in Cuba or a democratically elected government in Cuba establish mechanisms to resolve property questions,

(4) an assessment of the role and types of support the United States could provide to help resolve claims to property confiscated by the Cuban Government held by United States nationals who did not receive or qualify for certification under section 507 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, and

(5) an assessment of any areas requiring legislative review or action regarding the resolution of property claims in Cuba prior to a change of government in Cuba.

(d) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that the satisfactory resolution of property claims by a Cuban Government recognized by the United States remains an essential condition for the full resumption of economic and diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba.

(e) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the prohibitions in subsections (a) and (b) if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that it is in the vital national interest of the United States to provide assistance to contribute to the stable foundation for a democratically elected government in Cuba.

WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON POST OFFICE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, at this juncture, I would like to take care of several housekeeping issues, if I could. What I would like to do is ask unanimous consent that the Senate—this will take 2 minutes—proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1026, just received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1026), to designate the United States Post Office Building located at 201 East Pikes Peak Avenue in Colorado Springs, Colorado as the "Winfield Scott Stratton Post Office."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (H.R. 1026) was deemed read for a third time, and passed.

HARRY KIZIRIAN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1606, just received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1606) to designate the United States Post Office Building located at 24 Corliss Street, Providence, Rhode Island as the "Harry Kizirian Post Office Building."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I would like to offer my congratulations and say well done. I am glad Harry Kizirian is honored in this way.

AMENDMENT NO. 2947

(Purpose: To amend chapter 2 of title 39, United States Code, to adjust the salary of the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes)

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST), for Mr. STEVENS, for himself, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. PRYOR, proposes an amendment numbered 2947.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill add the following new section:

SEC. 3. SALARY ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202(a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(a)";

(2) by striking out the fifth and sixth sentences; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2)(A) Each Governor shall receive—

"(i) a salary of \$30,000 a year as adjusted by subparagraph (C);

"(ii) \$300 a day for not more than 42 days each year, for each day such Governor—

"(I) attends a meeting of the Board of Governors; or

"(II) performs the official business of the Board as approved by the Chairman; and

"(iii) reimbursement for travel and reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings and performing the official business of the Board.

"(B) Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to limit the number of days of meetings each year to 42 days.

"(C) Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after the date on which an adjustment takes effect under section 5303 of title 5 in the rates of pay under the General Schedule, the salary of each Governor shall be adjusted by the percentage equal to the percentage adjustment in such General Schedule rates of pay."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to designate the United States Post Office building located at 24 Corliss Street Providence, Rhode Island, as the "Harry Kizirian Post Office Building", to amend chapter 2 of title 39, United States Code, to adjust the salary of the board of Governors of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes."

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the amendment I offer today, on behalf of myself and Senators SIMON and PRYOR, would rectify a situation which has gone unattended for far too long. This amendment would, for the first time in 25 years, adjust the rate of pay for the members of the Board of Governors of the U.S. Postal Service.

In 1970, as part of the Postal Reorganization Act, Congress created an 11-member Board of Governors whose duties are to direct and control the expenditures and review the practices and policies of the postal service. Nine of the members are private citizens

who are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate to 9-year terms. They, in turn, name the Postmaster General and the Deputy Postmaster General who also serve on the board.

The Board of Governors oversees and directs the operations of a \$54 billion corporation which ranks 12th on the Fortune 500 list. The board meets monthly, usually for 2 or 3 days.

The salary of the nine confirmed members of the Board was set in 1971 at \$10,000 annually. The salary of the Postmaster General was set at \$60,000. Today, the Postmaster General's salary is \$148,000 but the Governors' salary has remained unchanged at \$10,000. If the Governors' salary had increased by the rate of inflation, they would currently be paid \$37,600.

The Governors receive an additional \$300 per day for their monthly meetings and reasonable travel expenses. Of course, they spend more time in preparation for these meetings for which they are not paid this daily meeting rate. In addition, members represent the Board on other occasions—such as testimony before Congress—for which they do not receive the daily rate.

How does this compare with other boards within the Federal Government? Not well. For example, board members for Fannie Mae, Sallie Mae, and Freddie Mac all receive at least double the annual Postal Service Board salary. And, that doesn't take into account the much higher daily meeting rates they receive.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to reprint in the RECORD at this point a chart comparing the compensation of the Postal Service Board of Governors with Fannie Mae, Sallie Mae, and Freddie Mac.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS

Organization	Board of Directors	Retainer	Additional compensation
USPS	9 Governors (nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate) serving 9 year terms.	\$10,000	\$300 a day for not more than 42 days a year of meetings. Reimbursed for travel and reasonable expenses.
Fannie Mae	18 (13 elected annually by the common stockholders & 5 appointed annually by the President).	\$23,000	\$1,000 annually for personally attending each Board or Board committee meeting. Additional \$500 if chairperson. \$600 if participate by telephone conference. Additional \$300 if chair the telephone conference. Non-management Directors are eligible to receive additional compensation in the form of restricted common stock, equaling \$45,000 over a five-year cycle. \$1,000,000 donation to charitable groups/educational institutions of the director's choice upon the director's death.
Sallie Mae	21 (14 elected annually by the common stockholders & 7 appointed annually by the President).	\$20,000	\$2,750 for attending each regular or special meeting. Chairperson receives \$1,750 for each day spent on the Association's business. May elect to receive deferred compensation in the form of cash or common stock. \$50,000 life insurance. Eligible to participate in a special pension plan and stock purchase plan available to employees.
Freddie Mac	18 (13 elected annually by the common stockholders & 5 appointed annually by the President).	\$20,000	Eligible to receive awards up to 100 shares of restricted common stock each year. Full-time officers or employees of the Federal Government do not receive compensation for service on the Board. Directors not employed by Freddie Mac receive \$1,000 and out-of-pocket expenses for personally attending each Board or Board committee meeting. Committee chairpersons receive an additional retainer of \$2,500. Directors may defer cash compensation, or receive shares of Freddie Mac's common stock in lieu of cash compensation.
Federal Express Corp.	14 (5 elected by the common stockholders & 9 appointed by the corporation).	\$30,000 for Outside Directors	Directors eligible to receive additional compensation in the form of stock options and awards of restricted common stock at fair market value of \$10,000. Officers of the corporation receive no compensation for serving as Directors. Outside Directors receive \$2,000 for each Board meeting attended. Outside Directors receive \$1,000 for each Committee meeting attended. Outside Directors granted an option for 1,000 shares of common stock for each of the five consecutive annual meeting dates. Retirement plan for Outside Directors equals an annual amount, for no less than 10 years and no more than 15 years, equal to the percentage from 50% to 100% (as determined by the ears of service) of the annual retainer fee.

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS—Continued

Organization	Board of Directors	Retainer	Additional compensation
United Parcel Service of America, Inc.	13 (12 elected by the common stockholders & 1 appointed by the corporation).	\$45,000 for Outside Directors \$49,000 for Committee chairpersons	Employees or former employees of the corporation receive no compensation for serving as Directors. Members of the Audit, Officer Compensation and Nominating committees, who are not employees or former employees, receive an annual fee of \$2,500 for each committee on which they serve. Retirement plan for Outside Directors equals the amount of the Directors' annual retainer. Benefits continue for the number of years served multiplied by four. Employee Directors receive no additional compensation for their service on the Board. Non-Employee Directors receive 100 promised Award Shares of IBM common stock plus an additional 100 year thereafter that the Director is re-elected. Under the Deferred Compensation and Equity Award Plan, non-Employee Directors may defer all or part of their Board compensation to selected later years, to be paid either with interest or in promised fee shares of IBM common stock. Non-Employee Directors with five years service, upon retirement or age 70, are entitled to retirement income of annual payments of 50% of the Director's last annual fee.
International Business Machines Corp.	11 (all elected by the common stockholders)	\$55,000 for Outside Directors \$60,000 for Committee Chairpersons	

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, in addition, this chart shows the compensation received by members of the boards of the Postal Service's private sector competitors like Federal Express and UPS.

Our amendment would provide a much-needed increase in the compensation for the Postal Service Board of Governors. First, we increase the annual salary of the governors to \$30,000. Second, we allow the daily meeting rate to be paid for performance of official business as determined by the chairman of the board, up to the current statutory limit of 42 days per year. And, third, we create an automatic annual pay adjustment which is equivalent to that received by Federal employees.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to, the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, as amended, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (H.R. 1606), as amended, was deemed read for a third time and passed.

Mr. FRIST. I send an amendment to the title to the desk.

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to designate the United States Post Office building located at 24 Corliss Street Providence, Rhode Island, as the "Harry Kizirian Post Office Building", to amend chapter 2 of title 39, United States Code, to adjust the salary of the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes."

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1995

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m. on Wednesday, October 25, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate immediately turn to the consideration

of Calendar No. 216, S. 1357, the reconciliation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will begin the reconciliation bill at 10 a.m. Therefore, Members can expect votes throughout Wednesday's session of the Senate on amendments, and the Senate is expected to be in session late into the evening in order to consume a considerable amount of time allocated under the statute for the reconciliation bill.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senators PELL and LAUTENBERG.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized.

THE RECONCILIATION BILL

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, as we all know, the Senate is about to embark on a massive reordering of national priorities under the rubric of the reconciliation process. In the short space of the 20 hours prescribed by statute, we will decide the fate of Medicare, Medicaid, welfare programs, education assistance, and a host of other Federal programs and agencies.

We surely did not anticipate such abbreviated consideration of a sweeping reconfiguration of government when we enacted the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, which established the reconciliation process. It is regrettable that we must do so now, and I suggest that in doing so we exceed the spirit if not the letter of the act.

But we are now confronted with the determination of the majority to proceed nonetheless, and in anticipation of the time constraints, I would like to state my continuing reservations about the bill. I have already expressed my distress and concern about the decimation of hard-won Federal education

programs and the emasculation of the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

What remains to be said is that this mammoth bill embodies priorities in many other areas which are diametrically opposed to my own. It overturns decades of progress in social policy and it imposes a regressive tax plan that is both misguided and untimely. It bears unfairly on children, on poor people and on the elderly and the disabled. And it would undo environmental gains and open pristine wilderness areas to commercial exploitation.

It would do all this in a headlong pursuit of a goal which I believe has been blindly accepted, namely the mantra that the budget must be balanced by a date certain. To my mind, this is an unrealistic objective that results not from careful and rational assessment, but from well-orchestrated sloganeering in the guise of the so-called contract devised by the House majority leadership. And that, I would submit, has led to false expectations in the electorate as well as among some legislators themselves.

Far more preferable, in my view, would be a measured and continuing effort to reduce deficit spending, while at the same time preserving the essential gains in social policy of the last half century.

It is unrealistic to assume, I submit, that some \$900 billion can be cut from Federal spending levels provided under present law between 1996 and 2002 without imposing unacceptable hardship on many segments of the population. Here, the arbitrary goal has dictated the cuts; again, the more rational course would be to decide what can and should be reduced and then arrive at a figure.

And it is equally unrealistic—and absurd on the face of it—that tax cuts of \$245 billion could be proposed at the very time the stated objective is to reduce deficits. Inevitably, such as proposal suggests that spending cuts have been inflated to accommodate the tax cuts. It seems appalling to me that the proposed tax cuts will actually add to the deficit in some years, meaning that the Treasury will actually have to borrow funds to make up for the lack of revenue. Overall, these unwise tax cuts will add some \$93 billion to the national debt, according to the Wall Street Journal.

Here again, a far wiser course would be one of moderation. While I reject